The remark is frequently made by Americans that if Cuba has no better men than those who are now in charge of affairs the condition would be a rather discouraging one, and when told that there are others who are far superior generally inquire why they do not come for-ward, forgetting that things cannot be done in Cuba as in the United States. In the place, men who have some reputation to not care to risk it by associating themselves with those who have already shown their in-capacity; and, in the second place, nothing will be gained by coming forward while it is be-lieved that those who now occupy the positions are doing good work. In time the error will be discovered, and, no doubt, it will be corrected.

THE PROPER NOT TRULY REPRESENTED Of one thing, however, the American people may be certain, and it is, that neither the politicians who now hold office nor the politicians who protest and shout represent either the real interests or the true sentiments of the people of Cuba. And among the shouters there are a good number of Spaniards, who are far more dangerous than the Cuban fire-eaters. Danger-ous, not because either one or the other will be able to cause general disturbances, but because through their senseless propaganda they bring about brawls now and then; these brawls are exaggerated by the newspapers into riots or exaggerated by the newspapers into riots or popular uprisings, the public mind is kept under excitement: the news is cabled abroad in a yet excitement; the news is called a read in a year more magnified form; confidence is disturbed within and entirely destroyed outside the island; no foreign capital comes in, and what there is in the country keeps in hiding; agri-culture and other industries are paralyzed; the laborers have no work and suffer from want, and the reconstruction of the island is unneces-sarily delayed.

The adjustment of the rights of debtors and reditors is not so difficult as you think. I asis of settlement proposed by the Con ion which lately visited Washington is adnd sanctioned by the United States Gov and sanctioned by the Chief state down ment, nothing more will be heard about the matter, for that basis was satisfactory to both debtors and creditors. There is no need of treating any special court for the purpose of hearing and determining the settlement of those VENITAS VERITAS.

New-York, June 19, 1899.

THE VICTORY IN SAMOA.

A MISUNDERSTANDING AS TO THE GOVERN-MENT'S VIEW OF ADMIRAL KAUTZ'S ACTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: I fail to share the tone of jubilation over the great "victory" of the United States in Samoa which characterizes The Tribune's editorial to-day. True, the Commission has technically sustained the Evangelist, Mr. Chambers, in the decision which caused the whole trouble, but every one must rec ognize that the verdict was a compromise, and that Chambers was rebuked by the Commission insisting upon the immediate resignation of his puppet. boy king Malleotoa: Ninety per cent of the Samoan people demanded Mataafa for king, but Chambers, the London Missionary Society and the British interests would not have him

Kautz, for his action in bombarding the defence less Samoans, has been recailed by this Govern-ment, and is not in good odor with the Navy De-

pertinent.

"The London Times's' correspondent at Samoa declares that Chambers and the American Consul, Osborn, will also be retired, and in view of the fact that Herr von Bullow has announced in the Reichstag the intention of his Government to demand compensation for the unwarranted arrest of German citizens and the destruction of German property by American and British guns. I cannot see where we have come out of this unfortunate business so far ahead.

The Administration is heartly ashemed of our connection with it, and the American press has lit-

ness so far ahead.

The Administration is heartly ashemed of our connection with it, and the American press has little reason for congratulation in the final settlement of the matter.

T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY.

New-York, June 23, 1899.

[Authority at least as good as that of Mr. Gaffney declares that Admiral Kautz's conduct at Samoa is fully approved by the Navy Department at Washington. "The London Times's" correspondent does not declare that Mr. Osborn will be retired. Baron von Bülow said that indemnity would be required for German property destroyed by "illegal" British or American action. Now, Admiral Kautz's action was taken sofely in support of Chief Justice Chambers's decision, and the Commission has decided that that decision was legal and valid. We shall not, more courteous to speak of Mr. Chambers as Chief Justice, which he is, than as Evangelist, which he isn't .- (Ed.]

### AN APPEAL TO WOMEN. MORE CONSIDERATION FOR SMOKERS IN OPEN STREETCARS ASKED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am an admirer of woman, and think that pretty nearly everything she does is just about right; but I want to appeal to her through your olumns to give more consideration to smokers in the open streetcars of this city than she does now. The last four seats of these cars are the only ones where a passenger may smoke, and yet those four seats seem to have an almost irresistible attraction for nine out of every ten women who board the car. for nine out of every ten women who board the car.
Only when those seats are full will they sit elsewhere. The resultant hardship to a smoker is twofold. If he has gained a rear seat he must purfhis smoke in the face of some woman or not smoke
at all; and if he finds the rear seats filled by
women, he must sit forward, where smoking is
forbidden. Will not the women of New-York, whose
intelligence and true politeness are surpassed by
those of no city on earth, give this matter more
consideration than they do? It is almost wholly
on their account that smoking is prohibited on any
part of the streetcars. It is to please them that
smokers are confined to a small space only. Will
they not recognize the justice, therefore, of keeping out of the smokers' seats as much as possible?
New-York, June 23, 1829.

GENERAL HENRY MAKES A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The article in The Tribune of the 23d inst. in which I am quoted as having stated certain mat ters in connection with school education in Porto Rice and the habits of the Porto Ricans, being entirely at variance with the facts of the case, except their natural ignorance of our language, desire you to publish this correction, in justice to the people of the island and myself. I have too high a regard for the Porto Ricans, whose support and friendship I obtained while their Governor-General, to leave this mistake uncorrected.

GUY V. HENRY, Brigadier-General, U. S. A. Late Major-General of Volunteers and Governor-General of Porto Rico.

Capon Springs, W. Va., June 24, 1899. desire you to publish this correction, in justice

GOV. ROOSEVELT LEAVES LAS VEGAS.

A RECEPTION IN HIS HONOR BY MEXICANS OF THE TERRITORY. Las Vegas, N. M., June 36.-Governor Roosevel

had a royal speeding at 1:30 o'clock this morning on his departure for the East. His appearance on the car platfrom was the signal for enthusiastic cheering by the crowd. The Rough Riders' and citizens' parade took place

at 10 o'clock, under the command of M. H. Alburger It was nearly a mile in length, with a band of muic heading each of the four divisions. The Rough Riders, constituting the first division, were com-manded by Colonel Brodie and lined up regardless of the various troops to which they belonged. The regimental colors that floated on San Juan hill were carried by David L. Hughes, of Tucson, Ariz., a

member of Troop H.

One of the most interesting features of the reunion was a reception for Governor Roose-velt at the Hotel Castaneda by the Mexican people the Territory just before his departure.

of the Territory just before his departure. The most influential and leading men called upon the New-York Governor.

Felix Martinez of this city, made the address of welcome, in the course of which he made a rather sensational statement, to the effect that he had been informed that the Spanish Minister at the City of Mexico privately but seriously objected to the visit of the Chinuahua band to Las Vegas. The objection was based on the assumption that the act of permitting the band to visit this country and assist in celebrating a victory over Spanish arms could not at least be considered a friendly attitude toward the vanquished nation. The Spanish Minister waited upon President Diaz in an informal way and stated his objections. President Diaz was not of the same opinion, however, and allowed the band to come to Las Vegas. Mr. Martinez, as spokesman, on behalf of the native people of New-Mexico, expressed his hearty sympathy with the cause of the Rough Riders, and tendered to Governor Rooseveit his best compliments. Governor Rooseveit responded in his usual happy vein, Music was rendered by the Chinuahua band.

## UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

PROMINENT EDUCATORS ASSEMBLED IN ALBANY.

ADDRESSES BY BISHOP DOANE AND WHITE-LAW REID-UNIFICATION OF THE

SCHOOL SYSTEM THE CHIEF TOPIC FOR DISCUSSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, June 26 .- The University Convocation of the present year was opened with addresses to-night in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol by the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and by Whitelaw Reid, Regent of the University.

A large audience of prominent educators of the State, consisting of superintendents of schools, principals of high schools, professors and presidents of colleges, and teachers in public schools, was present. The Regents of the University had held a meeting in the afternoon, and they also were present. Chancellor Upson. of the Regents, was absent owing to illness. The Regents present were Bishop Doane, Charles E. Fitch, Whitelaw Reid, Dr. William H. Watson, Hamilton Harris, Daniel Beach, Pliny T. Sexton, Dr. Albert Vanderveer, Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Chester S. Lord and John T. McDonough, Secretary of State. Among the educators present were William J. Milne, of the Albany State Normal School, and Professor H. P. Warren.

principal of the Albany Academy. The chief subject of discussion at this Convocation will be unification of the State supervision of education in New-York. This subject was touched upon briefly by Bishop Doane in his address, but was the chief theme of Mr. Reid's address. To-morrow afternoon the Convocation itself will consider and debate the subject.

### WELCOMED BY BISHOP DOANE

Bishop Doane called the assemblage together and welcomed the members of the Convocation to Albany, while expressing his deep regret that Chancellor Upson was absent. The Convocation about to be held, he declared, was to consider mainly the proposed unification of the school system. He hoped there would be toleration for the diverse opinions which would be expressed. He then turned to the consideration of the responsibility of the profession of a teacher.

"There is no higher title," he said, "than that of teacher in the world. The other reading of the expression in the Book of the Prophet Daniel, for 'they that be teachers' is 'they that turn many to righteousness,' and the responsibility for this rests upon every person who

comes in contact with the mind of a child." The Bishop argued that the inculcation of the great principles of morality by precept and example lies at the root and runs through every fibre of the growing tree of education. If a boy was to grow up to be a criminal, which he would be unless the moral element in him was trained, he was the more dangerous the more he was accomplished and educated. Moral character should be developed, and toward this, first of all, was the character of the teacher. He was more than satisfied in his own mind, however, that all this meant that public education needed supplementing by constant and careful religious training, for "no teacher has the right to deal in his official relation to a pupil with any of the distinctive dogmas which separate religious people into different communions." Yet there were some fundamental principles of ethics on which all men agree, and these fundamental principles might be illustrated in the teachers "and instilled and engraved into the minds of the children in their plastic age."

Lastly, the Bishop declared that no teacher could have any real success unless he studied differences of temperament and nature. There must be, he thought, pains taken to distinguish and discriminate between and among the children in methods of instruction, of discipline and of interest.

## MR. REID'S ADDRESS.

therefore, sit up o' nights worrying about that the words: "I do not presume to introduce to readiness with which every member of the Legisthis or any other American audience Mr. Whitelaw Reid, but I will say I do so with great pleasure." Mr. Reid expressed his thanks for the Bishop's kind words, and then said:

A successful, self-made man, controlling great capital, and rightly called a great captain of industry, was recently quoted on the Pacific Coast as deprecating the influences of the colleges in carrying the general education of the rising generation too far. There was an instant outburst of wrath against the alleged desire of capital and monopoly to restrict the education of the laboring classes. I happened to be present when the casual utterance referred to was made, and am sure that was misconstrued.

On the other hand, in a document relating to educational work in this State, recently sent to some of us, with a request for an opinion about it, the text was taken from a paper containing the follow-

ing curious remark: "A conflict has been going on in the State since Colonial times between a democratic tendency started and fostered by the Dutch, and an aristoeratic tendency brought in and developed by the English. The one gave rise to the free public school and the Department of Public Instruction; the other developed colleges, academies and the

If this is history, it seems new. Whether history or not, it is false and dangerous doctrine. No man an do the cause of popular education a worse service than by teaching that a little learning is democratic, and therefore in accordance with our institutions, while more learning is aristocratic and questionable. The thought may not be that of a demagogue, but it surely tends to demagogism and mischief. A truer democracy was taught by that fine product of the New-York common school system who in founding one of the largest universities n this State said: "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study." The spirit that animated Ezra Cornell would never breed an antagonism be-tween the common school and the college; or teach that that is an aristocratic feature of our educational system which encourages and aids the poorest lad in the land to get the best education he is capable of receiving. Nor would the spirit of the far-seeing and ever-to-be-remembered Congress of 1862, which in the very midst of the Civil made princely provision throughout the continent for colleges "where the leading object shall be. without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in

Fortified by these noble words and inspired by these high and beneficent examples, I venture to declare that he is a poor democrat and a poor citizen of a democratic government who believes that a system of education providing for advances beyond "the three R's" is undemocratic. There is absolutely no safety for popular rule save in the highest possible average of popular intelligence. and that is derivable only from an education freely open to all, and carried just as far, in each individual case, as natural aptitudes draw and circumstances allow.

The basis of this education must always remain the same. But the world is moving, and the men or the countries that keep up must move with it. Resting on the primary common school foundation, the further development of a true and useful popular ducational system must change with the times. What the high schools, academies and colleges ought now to furnish must include a far greater range than a hundred years ago. Studies for the professions must still hold their old and important place; but provision must also be made for the multitudes who will never find time or need for these, but do demand instead scientific or technical studies. In fact, the most hopeful developments in recent years lie in the direction of technical schools. and he would be a strange reasoner who doubted

drawn from Franklin's kite and the Leyden jar, is merely archaic. The farmer has a right to an education which shall not only bring him abreast of the highest agricultural knowledge of the time, but shall fit instead of unfitting him for the farm. The majority of any population anywhere is and always must be made up of men who work. They are entitled to the instruction that will best fit them to rise in their work and profit by it, rather than to an instruction which chiefly tends to make them discontented with their work, without fitting them better for something else. The true educational reformer is not he who would improve our system by narrowing it,-by making war on the high schools. academies or colleges, or by hindering a broader scope for them, or by holding them up to public distrust as aristocratic. Instead of narrowing he would widen the system, to meet the more varied wants of the broader people and the broader life the Twentieth Century is soon to usher in:-would put within reach of every individual child of the Republic more agencies for helping him to exactly the training his circumstances prompt, and as much of it as his limitations enable him to take.

CONCERNS ALL THE PEOPLE. An educational system undertaking such a work concerns all the people, and they have the right insist on such an organization for it as shall give the best promise of a wise, economical and efficien administration. I am not here to-night to complain that the existing double-headed arrangement is not satisfactory and is not doing a good work. In the agitation for changes I have had no part, nor am I aware that any member of the Board of Regents has been active in setting it on foot. But the talk of inevitable change is in the air. As long ago as in 1894 the Committee on Education in the Constitutional Convention deplored the lack of connection between the common school under the Superintendent of Education and the high school or academy serious break in the New-York educational arrange-Various schemes for such unification have since been proposed in the Legislature and elsewhere, speedy action is said to be certain, and the subject experienced educators at the session of this convocation to-morrow afternoon.

path of wisdom lies, as the committee of the Constitutional Convention said, in the direction of unification. How should such a unification be accomplished-by levelling down the whole system and intrusting it to a superintendent of common schools. which should merely add the selection on purely non-partisan and educational grounds of a superintendent of common schools to its old and compre hensive duties in the more advanced departments

In approaching this subject it seems scarcely necessary to point out the absolute lack of interested motives on the part of the Board of Regents. It is a frequent resort of feeble minds and pett instincts to seek always some personal motive fo a public position otherwise hard to assail-to ascribe it to eagerness for office, or for enlarged power, or for revenge. But this is the device generally of a hard-pressed cause, and it is powerless against character and record. In a hundred years not once has any man had the hardthood to charge of Regents has been shaped by political or partisar body serving the State absolutely without pay or matter of public duty in recognition of a public call from the highest source in the State, without hope of reward or possibility of receiving it, save in the consciousness of upright and disinterested work for the whole people on the most important field the State offers. If this work is unappreciated or no longer desired, I cannot believe that a single one out of the Board's nineteen members would have the slightest wish to continue it. The question is in a familiar and vital field, so long as the public need and want the service. But I may venture to say for every member of the Board that he beleves it to have done and to be doing pure, disinterested, economical, efficient and increasingly valuable work. In the fields most nearly under the public eye they would certainly be glad to invite a considerate and intelligent comparison of that service now with what it was even fifteen or twenty years ago. Who, for example, that remembers the State Library as it was, and sees it as it is, can the picture of the priceless collections of Dutch and English colonial papers heaped in packing boxes or scattered over the shelves and floors, or used for kindling the fires because nobody thought the "black Dutch" manuscript of value? Who that remembers the difficulty in utilizing what the li-Then Bishop Doane introduced Mr. Reid with brary contained fifteen years ago, and knows the lature, every public servant, and even every private citizen applying in the public interest, can now derive from it the best collated statements of the condition of legislation or of experience under it in any of the forty-six States of the Union, or in any foreign country, can fail to recognize the helpful advance? Or who that believes that the true use and end of a book is to be worn out in impart ing a knowledge of its contents to as many readers as possible, has not felt proud of the imperial way n which the benefits of the library are showered upon genuine seekers after knowledge, however humble or however remote, in any corner of the Empire State? Of other phases of the Board's work less familiar to the general public, but famil lar as household words on the tongues of th teachers here assembled, there is no need to speak The Board has done the work to which the Legislature of the State called it; is not ashamed of the way it was done, and has no love of office merely for the sake of being in office, or of services which the people for whom they are rendered would pre-fer to have rendered by somebody else. The question is to be considered absolutely without refer ence to persons or preferences, and solely in the interest of the work that is now so well done and

#### should be better continued. THE METHOD FOR UNIFICATION.

The precise subject to be so considered is this: If mification in the educational system of the State is desired, what is the natural method for accomplishing it? And if this natural method should no

e pursued, why? Will any one deny that the natural guardians of the educational system of the State would be the State body first appointed for that purpose in 1784. and continuously engaged in it ever since?-a body already in charge of the higher educational work of the State: a body chosen, member by member. as vacancies arise, by successive Legislatures fresh from the people; a body that thus combines the advantages of permanency and gradual change, that comes from both parties, all sects and all sections of the State, while it represents no party, no sect, no section, no duty and no aspiration save that for the best education of the greatest number of sons and daughters of New-York. The academies, colleges and universities never sprang from the common-school system. On the contrary, the common-school system sprang from them. In the clipse of the Dark Ages it was the universities that preserved learning to the world. It was the universities which trained up teachers to spread it among the people. It was the universities that made possible and encouraged and equipped the schools for the children and for the poor. That is the order of nature and the order of history. the colleges and universities came the teachers who established the common-school system in America. The Boston Latin School, which exists to this day, was the beginning of the common-school system in Boston. The teachers in your common schools here and now must come from the schools representing the higher education of the State. Who says that the Board which has successfully fostered these would not naturally and safely be intrusted with the supervision of their work?

If asked for reasons why this course of nature uld be abandoned, and the control of the educashould be assumed the State should be levelled down to the superintendent of common schools, rather than up to the Board of Regents. I have been unable to find any, outside the natural desire of every official to magnify his office and of his subordinates to share in the magnitude, save two.

One of these has been frankly avowed. It brings the entire control of whatever patronage there may be in the whole educational system of the Stat within the grasp of the party that makes the change. Never for one instant—so far as the Board of Regents is concerned-has this unworthy thought of patronage been permitted to shape its course would be a sad day for the friends of education at last our educational system should be cankered to would be an act of incredibly short-sighted folly their advantage for the community at large. The in any party which should attempt it. No State in very laborers on our streets have need now for a the Union has been more uncertain in its political

selves learned in our sixty-year-old schoolbooks. to which it is subject than this. The party which discredited itself by grasping the educational pat ronage would only give to its opponents, first, a handle for turning it out, and then an excuse for following its example. Legislation merely to secure patronage belongs to the baser period in American politics, and sooner or later brings its own punishment-generally sooner. Nothing is more certain, unless human nature is revolutionized, than that the people of New-York would resent the attempt to get party patronage out of the public schools

and punish the party that tried it.

The other reason for unifying by levelling down that has been mentioned is that the control of the educational system must be in the hands of an officer directly responsible to the people or the Legislature, and capable of being reached at every election by the people of the entire State, to guard against a supposed danger that large sections of the public schools may fall under sectarian control. If the danger exists it is to be deplored; but the way to bring about what is apprehended would be precisely this plan proposed to prevent it. Once put the schools into politics; once depart from the one sheet-anchor of our hope in all educational matters, the absolute freedom from either partisan sectarian considerations, and your succumbing to the one irresistibly carries with it the ultimate suc

I speak as to wise men and sincere men: judge ye. The only motives that would control your judgment, I am well assured, are the best standard of character and efficiency in the schools, and the widest opportunity for every son of the people to get free the fullest education his aptitudes invite and his circumstances permit. Keeping those fundamental considerations solely in sight, I ask you if the proposal to unify under a Superintendent of Public Schools, rather than under the Board of three objections: The schools, and all of them from the primary to the high school and the college, are immediately brought under direct political control and made the football of partisan victories or defeats. Next, they are endangered, in more than one large community, by the increased probability thus entailed of ultimate sectarian control And, finally, in either case, but still more if both calamities befall, the schools will more and more lose standing with people who are able Could a worse fortune their children elsewhere. for our noble educational system be devised than such a degradation as should leave for pupils only those who could not get away? Could a more mis-chievous condition be prepared for the community than such a division from childhood into classes and such an antagonism of interest and feeling with reference to the most vital concerns of the State?

## DISADVANTAGES OF UNREST.

It may fairly be said, I think, that reflection in this general line within the last few months has much diminished the prospect of any successful unification by levelling down. But still there are restless reformers who say that if the Board Regents is to be the body under which the unification is to take place, then it too must be reformed somewhat. This unrest, which is a National characteristic, has led to vast good; but also some-times to serious evil. There is no country in the world where it is more wholesome to recall the old notion about standing sometimes on what has We lose the habit of letting well enough fall in love with making changes for change's sake, and forget the warning sounded by the sage De Tocqueville, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, against the American craze for lawmaking and for changing our laws. The Board of Regents, substantially as it now exists, was constituted in this State in 1784. It is insisted by those who want in some way to evade the direct and simple meth of unifying our educational system that, if the whole system is put under the Board, some change or another must now be made in the composition of the Board.

One man thinks it is overloaded with ornamental ex-officio members, and would be more businesslike and practical without them. But why? What delay have they ever caused? What possible harm have they ever done? And while they can cause no delay and have done no harm, is it entirely sure that there never can be a time when the presence, for example, of the Governor of the State as an active member might not be of use to the Board? Who undertakes to say that the Board charged to fester the educational interests of the State ought to be deprived of the presence, not on courtesy or by invitation, but as a member and of right, for consultation, for advice and for action, of the Governor of the State, because of the strange notion that when not needed or not present his membership would be an obstruction, and would make the Board unwieldy? Who undertakes to say as much about the officer who presides in the Senate, where educational measures are considered, or about the

teen is too great a number, and wants it reduced to fifteen, and another to ten. Why? Is there any evidence that a body which our ancestors thought suitable for its duties toward a population of a tion of seven or eight millions? Are the educational interests to be considered so much simpler, less

various and less difficult? Another wants them appointed some other perhaps by the Governor. I am not here to question that educational appointments by the Governor of New-York, whoever he may be at the time, might be expected to work well. But if the time, might be expected to delegate its power in Legislature is to be asked to delegate its power in a matter which obviously ought not to be wholly n the control of any political majority at any one time, would it be easier or more natural to get it delegated to the body which is the creation and slow and deliberate selection of the Legislature itself, or to the Governor of the moment, who may be in antagonism to the Legislature, and who, at any rate, would have to make his appointments in

Reorganize, then, at any rate, say others, and get rid of the old men. Since when have old men been found disadvantageous in council? Why are the alleged old men in the way? Does any one say they delay needed action? On the contrary, is not the current complaint about the Board, among the people who are most ready to disturb it, not one of sluggishness but of pernicious activity? Who are these incapable old men, anyway, who must be got out of the way to prevent the onward march of a reformed educational system? The oldest in years is certainly the youngest in our Board, or in the neighboring city where he resides. Is there anybody who has encountered him in debate ready to say that Martin I. Townsend is no longer abreast of the times or efficient for the maintenance of his own views? And after him, where are those decrepit old men of whom the complaint is made? Aside from the Chancellor himself, the oldest in point of service, if not also in years, is that venerable, broken-down, worn-out capable whom the interests of the public de mand to have removed from further meddling in the public service, the junior Senator of the United States from the State of New-York. Does poor Depew then lag superfluous on the stage? And who is the brisk young person whom the reforming politicians think more suitable to fill his place

he Board of Regents? May we not wisely abandon the consideration of these vagaries? Fussy change is not necessarily reform. The needless abandonment of machinery reform. The needless abautiful arrangement that that works well for an untried arrangement that may seem absolutely ideal is not necessarily reform. Revolution is not reform. Tearing up a system that has been working well for a century is not the unification of the system. On mere per-sonal grounds I feel, as I believe every member of the Board feels, the most absolute indifference to the decision. But on the ground of the highest good to the best educational interests of the State and of the whole State we are not indifferent. The least active and the least worthy among them myself. I may the more boldly speak of my colleagues in declaring the belief that the Board of Regents was never so active as now, never had as fine or as many or as varied schools, never exerted here a restraining and there a guiding influence in so many new educational developments. and never got greater results in proportion to the expenditure. We are ready to step down and out We are ready to go on as we are. We are ready, if required, to undertake the proposed extension of our duties;-ready to furnish a complete and coherent system for all the people according to the old, familiar definition-a true educational ladder, with its foot standing, if you please, in the gutter, but with every consecutive rung in its place, within the reach of every climber, leading up and still up in successive steps, till its top rests

At the close of Mr. Reid's address the convention adjourned until to-morrow, when the subject of the "Unification of State Supervision of Education" will be debated by the following, among others: Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse University; President James M. Taylor, Vassar College; Chancellor H. M. MacCracken, of New-York knowledge of electricity beside which what we our- | control or more frequent in the political revulsions | University, Charles R. Skinner, the Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction; President W. J. Milne, of the State Normal School; Judge C. Z. Lincoln, of the Statutory Revision Commission; Principal D. C. Farr, of Glens Falls; Dean James E. Russell, of Teachers College, Columbia University; Professor Charles De Garmo, of Cornell; C. W. Bardeen, of Syracuse; Principal John G. Allen, of Rochester High School; Principal James Winne, of the Poughkeepsie High School: Principal Frederick Van Dusen, of the Ogdensburg Free Academy; Principal W. D. Johnson, of Cooperstown High School; Principal O. H. Burritt, of Franklin Academy, Malone, and D. E. Ainsworth, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

### WORK OF THE REGENTS

At the Regents' meeting to-day charters were granted to the Kingston City Library, Stockton Free Library, White Plains; Jordanville, Morristown and Ponckhockle public libraries; to the Hebrew Free School of Syracuse, the New-York branch of the Catholic Summer School of America, the Buffalo Academy of the Sacred America, the Buffaio Academy of the Sacred Heart and the following historical societies: Valonia Historical Society of Trenton, and the Veteran Artillery Corps and Washington Continental Guard, of New-York Gity. The Heffley School of Business of Brooklyn was incorporated with a limited charter, and the American Academy of Dramatic Arts with a provisional limited charter. Provisional charters were limited charter. Provisional charters were granted to Queens Free Library, Richfield Springs Public Library, Richmond Hill Library, Ladies' Free Library in South Dansville and the Tottenville Library Association. The William B. Ogden Free Library of Walton was admitted to the university.

mitted to the university.

The academic department of the Union School The academic department of the Union School at Dobbs Ferry was admitted as a senior grade, of the Piermont Union School as of middle grade, and Greenville Free Academy in the academic department of Greenville Union School; the academic departments of Brooklyn Union School of Wellsville, Waverly Union School at Tuckshoe and of Union school at Tuckshoe and of Union school at School; the academic departments of the Union School of Wellsville, Waverly Union School at Tuckahoe, and of Union schools at Carmel, East Worcester, Great Valley, Hendersen, Long Lake, Mayfield, North Bangor, Sea Cliff, South Byron and Tioga Centre were additionally the School of the Control of the Contr

Cliff. South Byron and Tioga Centre were admitted as junior schools.

On unanimous request of the respective Beards of Education the following names were changed: Rochester Free Academy to Rochester High School: St. John's Academic School. Rensselaer, to St. John's Academy of Renssalaer, and of Corning Union School No. 13, Tonawanda Union School, and Union Springs School to North Side High School. Tonawanda High School and Union Springs High School.

Dr. Frank French was reappointed, and Dr. O. J. Gross, of Schenectady, was appointed to suc-J. Gross, of Schenectady, was appointed to succeed Dr. W. H. Colgrove on the State Board of

Dental Examiners. W. Haskins, John R. Loomis and A. O. Kittredge were appointed as certified public ac-countant examiners for the year ending July 31.

Dr. William B. Gifford, of Attica, succeeds Dr. John E. Wetmore, and Dr. William M. Butler was reappointed on the Homocopathic Board of Medical Examiners.

MR. ROUSS BUILDING A MAUSOLEUM.

SPLENDID STRUCTURE IN THE CEMETERY AT

Charles Broadway Rouss, the well-known merchant, is having erected a magnificent mausoleum on his lot in Mount Hebron Cemetery. Winchester, It will be completed by May 1 next, and will cost over \$40,000. The designs are those of harles E. Tayntor, of No. 239 Broadway.

Upon the same plot of land where the maus is being erected Mr. Rouss, at a cost of \$15,000. built a monument in the shape of a beautiful granite shaft, that rose fifty-two feet, and is reputed to be one of the most beautiful monuments In the South the mauscleum is Greek Doric, and The style of the mauscleum is Greek Doric, and in idea of its form and structure can be gained by the statement that it is a reproduction of the garthenon, following the proportions of the original more or less closely, but with a scale of one-

il more or less closely, but with a life will urth the size.

The approach to the mausoleum on all sides will made by three stone steps. The peristyle will made by three stone steps. The peristyle will early five tons each and they will rest on the early five tons each and they will rest on the lird step. The portions of front and rear will as supported by four columns, each making in all a supported by four columns.

be supported by four columns, each wife, sister and thirty-six columns.

The bodies of the father, mother, wife, sister and son of Mr. Rouss, which are buried at the base of the monument, will be taken up and put into the mausoleum where Mr. Rouss has told his friends he desires his body to be placed.

AMBASSADOR CAMBON GOES TO BOSTON. Washington, June 26.-The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, left Washington to-night for Boston, where he will speak at the Harvard graduating

# LINE OF AUTOMOBILES IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 26 (Special).-The days of the carette, Chicago's only 'bus line, are numbered, as automobiles will be substituted for the oldtime chicles early in the fall. Manager O'Neil, of the ment, which includes not only the change, but the additional fact that the company is now trying to ell its horses and carettes. Thirty automobiles have been purchased in Paris, and it is expected that they will arrive in time to put them on the North Side run by September 1. They will carry twenty passengers each, and are so constructed that they can be open in summer and closed in state.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORE-CAST.

Washington, June 26.—The area of high pressure central last night over Lake Superior has moved to Pennsylvania. The storm has romained nearly stationary to the north of Montana. Bain has fallen from the Middle and Lower Mississippi valleys to the Middle and South Adiantic coasts, in the Lower Missiouri Valley, the Middle Adiantic coasts, in the Lower Missouri Valley, the Middle Adiantic coasts, in the Lower Missouri Valley, the Middle Adiantic coasts and the Northern Rocky Mountain region, and the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain region, and the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain region, and the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain region, and the imperature has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Fair weather may be expected in New-England, increasing Fair weather may be expected in New-England, increasing cloudings in the lower lake region and Missouri valleys, the Gulf and the South Atlantic Coasts, and will prevail on the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts, and ilight easterly winds on the South Atlantic Coasts. A storm of wine intensity appears to be developing in the West of wine intensity appears to be developing in the West an hour. Storm northeast signals are displayed at Galveston reports a northeast wind of thirty miles an hour. Storm northeast signals are displayed at Galveston terms of the storm o Washington, June 26 .- The area of high pressure cen-

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Por New-England and Eastern New-York, fair Tues-day and Wednesday; variable winds. For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair Tuesday, increasing cloudiness Wednesday, variable winds.
For Western New York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio,
For Western New York, Goudiness Wednesday, variable

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night. Inch. 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 30.5 

In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the tempera-ture as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy. o Office. June 27, 1 a. m .- The weather yesterday

was fair and warm. The temperature ranged between 67 and 79 degrees, the average (73%) being % degree ower than that of Sunday and 11% degrees lower than that of the corresponding day of last year. The weather to-day will be fair.

FORBES-BRIDON-On June 10, 1899, at St. Heilers, Island of Jersey, Emily Frances, daughter of the late William Home Brydon, H. E. I. C., and granddaughter of the late Austin L. S. Main, of New-York, to Reginald Villiers Forbes.

Villiers Forces, NELISON-WELLEB-On Wednesday, June 21, by the Rev. S. P. Welles, brother of the bride, Pauline Fuller Welles, daughter of the Right Rev. E. R. Welles, late Bishop of Milwaukee, to Edward Holden Nelson, of

Notices of marriages and deatho must be in-dersed with full name and address.

## DIED.

Baker, Kate.
Day, John C.
Decker, Emeline P.
Fairbanks, Abby A.
Farr, James M.

BAKER-On Sunday, June 25, 1899, Mrs. Kate Baker, widow of William Baker, and long an employe of The wishow of William Baker, and long an employe of The Tribune, aged 52. Funeral at her late residence, No. 216 East 5th-st., on Tuesday at 2 p. m. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend

DAY-At Dublin, N. H., Saturday, June 24, John C. Day, of Hartford, Conn.
Funeral services will be held at Centre Church, Hartford,
on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, at 4 o'clock. on Tuesday atternoon, June 27, at \$ o clock.

DECKER-On Monday, June 26, 1839, Dmeline Perry, widow of Geoffrey Decker and daughter of the late Thaddeus Burr Perry, of Hudson, N. Y., in her Sid year.

Puneral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Hawley Olmstead, No. 404 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tuesday evening, June 27, at 8 o clock.

Interment at Hudson, N. Y. DIED.

FAIRBANKS—On June 24, suddenly, at Stockbridge, Mass., Abby A. Fairbanks, wife of the late William N. Fairbanks and mother of Mrs. Frederic Crownin-shield, in her 74th year. Funeral services at Sr. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, at 3 o'clock.

FARR—On Saturday, June 24, at his residence, No. 16
Lexington-ave., New-York City, James M. Farr, aged
67 years.
Funeral services at No. 16 Lexington-ave., on Tuesday
morning at 10 o'clock,
Interment at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.
It is requested that no flowers be sent.

LOINES—At N.w.-Rochelle, N. Y., June 24, 1896, Mary E., wife of Richard A. Loines in her 73d year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Eambury, No. 41 Leiand-ave., New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, June 27, at 2 o'clock p. m. MORISON-Charlotte A., wife of the late George W. Morison.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, No. 84 West foth-st., Wednesday, 28th inst., at 10 a. m.

PERRINE—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 24, at Round Island, St. Lawrence River, Eather A., widow of Oscar E. Perrine.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 305 West 20th—6., Tuesday, June 27, at 1 p. m.
Geneva (27, Y.) papers please copy. QUINTARD—Suddenly, on Monday, June 28, Edward A. Quintard, at his late residence, No. 146 West 48th-at. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROCKWOOD—Suddenly, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Saturday, June 24, William Emerson Rockwood, Englewood, N. J., in the 48th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES-NEW-YORK COMMANDERY. Companions of the Order are requested to attend the uneral of our late Companion, D. Olyphant Talbot, on Duesday, June 27, at Phillips Church, Madison-ave. and 3d-st. New-York, at 10:30 a.m. By order of DAVID BANKS, Commander, CHARLES P. ROBINSON, Secretary,

A.—The Kenaico Cemetery.—Private station Harlem Railroad, 43 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 424-st.

### Special Notices.

## Tribune Terms to Mail Subscribers.

IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY (with Sunday), \$1 a month, address changed as from as desired; \$2.50 for three months; \$5 for eight

often as desired, \$2.50 for three months; \$5 for six months; \$10 a year.

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OFFICES.

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AMERICANS ABROAD will find The Tribune at:
London—Office of The Tribune, No. 149 Fleet-st.
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American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.
Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus.
The London office of The Tribune is a convenient place
to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
Paris—J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Seribe.
Hottinguer & Co., No. 82 Rue de Provence.
Morgan, Harles & Co., No. 21 Boulevard Haussmand.
Credit Lyonnaise, Bursau des Etrangers.
American Express Company, No. 6 Rue Halevy.
Thomas Cook & Son, No. 1 Place de l'Opera.
Geneva—Lombard, Odler & Co., and Union Bank.
Florence—Whithy & Co.

Offices of Pamon Institute have removed to 28 W. 27th-st.—Electrotherapeutic and Magnetic Treatment for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Nervous Deblitty, Wom-en's Complaints, Tumors, Goltre, Catarrh, Deafness, &c.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested as changes may occur at any time).

Foreign mails ofor the week ending July 1, 1899, will close (promptly in, all cases) at the General Postonice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Trays, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen Getters for Ireland must be directed "per Trave".

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 2 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, via Southampton Getters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul"; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. "Majestic, via Queenstown; at 10:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Westernland, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Westernland").

THURNDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. "P. Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg, SATURDAY—At 6-30 a. m. for Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Bussia, per s. s. "Lizcania, via Queenstown (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lucania"), at 6:20 a. m. for France, marck via Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg.

SATURDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Great Britain, Ireland.

Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, Germany, Desmark,

Sweden, Norway and Russia, per s. s. Laicania, via

Queenstown deters for other parts of Europe must be

directed "per Lucania"; at 6:30 a. m. for France,

Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugai, Turkey, Egypt and

British Inila, per s. s. "La Gascogne, via Havre Qei
ters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per

La Gascogne"), at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per

s. s. Werkendam, via Amsterdam (etters must be di
rected "per Werkendam"), at 8 a. m. for Netherlands

direct, per s. s. Mansdam via Rotterdam (etters must

be directed "per Massdam"), at 9 a. m. for Italy, per

s. s. Aller, via Naples (letters must be directed "per

Aller"), at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. City

of Rome, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per

City of Rome").

"PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers salting on

Tuesdays take Printed Matter, etc., for Germany, and

Specially Addressed Frinted Matter, etc., for other

parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on

Wednesdays. German steamers on Thursdays, and

Cunard, French and German steamers on Thursdays, and

Cunard, French and German steamers on Thursdays, and

Cunard, French and German steamers on Thursdays, and

Cunard hater, etc., for all countries for when they

are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatiantic

Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are

opened on the piers of the American, English, French

and German steamers, and remain open until within

Ten Minutes of the hour of salling of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST

INDIES, ETC. TUESDAY-At 10 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from

TUESDAY—At 10 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Philadelphia.

WEDNENDAY—At 10 a. m. for Porto Rico, per United States transport, at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Leavard and Windward Islands and for Demerara per s. Willowdene (letters for Grenada and Trinidad must be directed 'per Millowdene'); at 1 p. m. for Moxico, per s. s. Matarzas, via Tampico Getters must be directed 'per Matanzas'; at 1 p. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. San Marcos, via San Juan; at 1 p. m. for Cuba, via Havana, also Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Yucatan, per s. s. Yucatan (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed 'per Yucatan').

THURSDAY—At 12 m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica and South Pacific ports), per s. s. Athos, via Colon Getters for Guatemals must be directed 'per Athos'); at 9 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY—At 11:30 a. m. for La Plata countries direct, per s. s. Newlyn, at 12 m. for Brazil direct and La Plata countries, per s. s. Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro Getters for North Brazil must be directed 'per Wordsworth'); at 1 p. m. for Jamaica and Capa Gracias, per s. a. Ardandhu 'it at Praga and Capa Gracias, per s. a. Ardandhu 'it er es for Pelita, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala must be directed 'per Ardandhu''; at 1 p. m. for Inayua and Hait, per s. a. SaTURDAY—At 9:30 a. m. for Brazil direct, per s. a.

Ardandha"); at 1 p. m. for Inagua and Halti, per a a STURDAY—At 9:30 a. m. for Brazil direct, per a a Roman Prince, via Pernambuco and Sartos (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Roman Prince"); at 10 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. S. Silvia, at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Carthagena, per s. s. Alleghany detters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alleghany"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Cape Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Petit Goava, Jersmie, Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Santa Martha, per s. e. Alps; at 10:30 a. m. for Haiti, via Port-au-Prince, per s. s. Prins Willem V (letters for Curacao, Venezueia, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem V"); at 11 a. m. for Cuba, per a. s. Mexico, via Hawana (letters must be directed "per Mexico"); at 11 a. m. for Grenada and Trinidad, par s. s. Israwaddy.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Glenogie (from facoms), close here daily up to June 130 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, per s. s. City of Rio Janeiro (from San Francisco), close here daily up to July 11 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Empress of China (from Vancouver), close here daily up to July 14 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Empress of China (from Vancouver), close here daily up to July 14 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe). New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Mariposa (from San Francisco), close here daily after June 123 and up to July 17 at 6.30 p. m. on day of arrival of s. s. Campania, which will probably arrive July 17. Mails for Hawaii, per s. s. Australia (from San Francisco), close here daily up to July 121 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except West Australia). Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per s. s. Aorangi (from Vancouver), close here daily up to July 121 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except West Australia). Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per s. s. Aorangi (from Vancouver), close here daily after July 17 and up to July 121 at 6.30 p. m. Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of clusing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT. Bostmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. T., June 23, 1500. TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.